

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATE OF NEBRASKA. GEORGE H. TSCHEBK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the DAILY BEE for the week ending Nov. 5, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 2, 23,105. Monday, Nov. 3, 20,400. Tuesday, Nov. 4, 20,400. Wednesday, Nov. 5, 20,400. Thursday, Nov. 6, 20,400. Friday, Nov. 7, 20,400. Saturday, Nov. 8, 20,400. Average, 23,059.

ACCORDING TO THE testimony of returning braves, European civilization is too rich for aboriginal blood.

NEBRASKA has stood grasshoppers and the drought, and can doubtless live through the term of one democratic governor.

WHAT the famous oil man fisherman does not know about the future of political affairs would stock a moderate library.

QUAY has gone fishing in Florida again. There is a chance for a patriotic alligator to do service for his country that will never be forgotten.

PEOPLE who think the republican party is done don't know the stern stuff of which it is made. It may have been roasted, but it is still far from done.

THE outbreak of another war in South America holds out a hopeful prospect that all the irrepressible fighters of that uncomfortable neck of woods may finally be killed off.

EMIGRATION of peasants from Poland reached the enormous number of three hundred thousand during the past three months. Despite the efforts of the government to stem the tide, the oppressed people are moving in droves toward the new beacons of freedom blazing in South America.

THE attack on John Wanamaker's credit is one of the meanest things that has happened for some time. Political opponents have sought to rob him of his reputation for honesty and piety, but no one has ever before charged that he could not pay his bills. John Wanamaker has introduced business principles into the postal service and is endeavoring to give the country an approach to postal telegraph. He is a worthy public man and has the confidence of the country.

THE Hon. Bill McKelhan, congressman-elect from the Second district, wants it distinctly understood that he is not a democrat. The declaration is made without reservation or qualification. McKelhan is for the alliance of the Second district, and as long as the alliance exists and controls the avenues to office McKelhan can be depended upon to stick. But isn't it rather late in the day for William to declare himself? He did not reject a democratic nomination, nor decline with enthusiastic support of his former party associates. Even the feeble explosions of the jackass battery were cheerfully accepted. To repudiate the simon-pure and the mugwump supporters after the battle is won is the essence of ingratitude.

THE decision of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company to cut loose from the Pullman combination and operate its own sleepers is an event of considerable importance to the traveling public. The Pullman company now controls and operates sleeping cars on nearly all western roads and enjoys a practical monopoly of the business throughout the country. Conceding the benefits conferred by the invention of the sleeping car, the controlling company has managed to exact from its patrons all the traffic will bear. Opposed to monopoly in any form, the public will watch with intense interest the experiment of the Milwaukee road, the success of which will lead to competition and eventually result in benefitting the traveling public as well as the railroads.

IN NEBRASKA it is not a question whether the democrats will fuse with the alliance, but will the alliance fuse with the democrats? A glance at the election returns places the democratic party hopelessly in the rear of the alliance and the republican parties. With the exception of governor, the entire state republican ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from three to five thousand over the alliance, and from seven to thirteen thousand over the democrats. On a straight party poll the alliance is from four to nine thousand ahead of the democratic vote. Under these circumstances the anxiety of the democrats to swallow the alliance is not surprising, but it is not probable that the alliance will consent to pose as the lamb for the democratic lion.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

With the music of bands and the din of tin horns, with speeches, fireworks and processions, the democrats of Nebraska last night celebrated their recent "great victory" in the streets of the state's metropolis. What is the "victory in Nebraska" which they have a right to celebrate? The accidental choice of a democratic governor in a triangular contest, in which he received some thirteen thousand less votes than did John A. McShane in 1888; the election of a democratic legislative ticket in a county that has a natural and perennial democratic majority; the election of a democratic congressman in a district where over thirteen thousand farmers, mostly republicans, threw away their votes on a hopeless third candidate. Only this and nothing more.

There is not one cheering fact in the election returns from Nebraska for the cause of democracy. The party vote shows an actual falling off. History never yet gave credit to a general or an army who only won a "victory" when his army had decimated the ranks of an enemy that could never be overcome in the fulness of its strength. That, however, is the nature of the triumph which the Nebraska democracy celebrated last night in the streets of Omaha. Outside of the state real democratic victories have been won, though a fair statement of local causes would largely modify them.

However, the republicans of this great state can afford to enjoy the spectacle of a democratic jubilee in Nebraska. It possesses a unique interest as a political curiosity. It is not probable that the youngest voter will ever see its like again.

A great deal of valuable legislation relating to the army has been enacted by the present congress and several important measures are pending. Congress will obtain suggestions for still further legislation from the annual report of the commander of the army, General Schofield, who proposes reforms which will be found well worthy of attention.

General Schofield makes a strong appeal for an increase in the strength of the army, not only in numbers, but in the character of the recruits. He would encourage the enlistment in the army of young Americans, and undoubtedly if this could be done the effect would be to improve the force, but the difficulty is that the young men of this country, while not lacking the military spirit, and as every body knows making the very best of soldiers, are very generally indisposed to subjecting themselves to the restraints and discipline of army life. A measure which passed congress at the last session very materially modified the old regulations and offers better inducements than ever before for enlistment. It will doubtless have the effect of securing a better class of recruits, but it is probable that the army will continue to be kept up chiefly by the enlistment of aliens.

As to the expediency of increasing the numerical strength of the army General Schofield offers cogent argument, but the popular sentiment is not in favor of a larger standing army, and the commanding general may expect his recommendation in this particular to receive very little consideration. The present congress will certainly not authorize any increase of the army, and the next congress will be so constituted that it will be more likely to reduce the military establishment than to enlarge it. What has already been done in the way of reform will undoubtedly improve the army, and congress at the coming session may find it desirable to institute some further reforms suggested by General Schofield.

ENGLISH POLICY WILL NOT CHANGE.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone in a public address deprecated the suggestion that England should adopt a policy of commercial retaliation toward the United States, declaring that such a course would be suicidal. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the inauguration banquet of the lord mayor of London, said that while the new tariff law of this country would certainly affect some portions of British commerce, England had no retaliatory scheme, as she had reduced her own tariff to the lowest point. Thus the leaders of the two great parties in England concur in saying that the commercial policy of that country will not undergo any change by reason of the tariff legislation of the United States, and of this course is conclusive.

Americans familiar with the established policy of England have never had the slightest apprehension that the proposal of her merchants and manufacturers of a policy of retaliation would receive any countenance from her leading statesmen. It is entirely obvious that such a scheme would be impracticable, and that a serious effort to enforce it would, as was said by Mr. Gladstone, be suicidal. The cotton, breadstuffs and provisions which England imports from the United States she must have. She could not dispense with them without very great hardship to her people, while imposing a duty on them would lessen the advantage her manufacturers now enjoy in the markets of the world, because the inevitable increase in wages would add to the cost of production. To embark upon a reactionary course of this kind would invite disaster to many English interests whose prosperity is dependent upon maintaining the present policy. It would bring about a commercial revolution of the most far-reaching character, that might very easily eventuate in a political revolution which would overturn existing institutions. The security of England, both commercially and politically, is in holding fast to the policy she has maintained for more than half a century.

Undoubtedly the distinguished English statesmen who agree in believing that the new American tariff will unfavorably affect some portions of the British commerce are right, but this may prove to be less serious than is now apprehended. The fact is that British trade with this country has steadily grown, notwithstanding tariff legislation, and it may still do so if this market continues to grow, which of course it will. But in any event England cannot attempt commercial retaliation, and

THE BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

The result of the election on the state ticket below the governorship is known at last, and all the republican candidates are chosen. The most important feature of this result is the fact that the state board of transportation remains wholly in republican hands.

The old board consisted of Cowdry, Benton, Leese, Hill and Steen. The new board will consist of Allen, Benton, Hastings, Hill and Humphrey. A great responsibility will rest upon the new members of the board. It is in their power, more than that of any other set of men, to determine the future of the republican party in Nebraska if the legislature should fail to abolish the board and to annul its control of railroad rates. The subservience of the old board to the railroad influence, and its persistent refusal to reduce the charges was the most potent cause of the revolt in the ranks of the republican party. It is for the new members of the board to say whether this folly shall continue until the policy of suicide is complete.

Two members of the old board—Attorney General Leese and Treasurer Hill—voted for the people and against the railroads on every occasion. Mr. Hill's vote can be counted for the people again, but two more will be needed. Of the new members Secretary Allen and Commissioner Humphrey are now untried men in state politics, but they were nominated because it was believed they represented the opposite of Cowdry and Steen. They have conducted themselves well in the campaign and it is sincerely to be hoped that in office they will bear out the promises made in the canvass. If they do they will win a high place in public esteem and redeem the record of the party. If they do not they will share the disaster which their betrayal of the people's interests will bring upon their party.

THE BEE believes that if, in the course of events, the rate question is again submitted to the board of transportation, it will be discovered that the character of that body has been changed.

ANOTHER SILVER CONTEST PROMISED.

It is said to be the prevailing opinion among politicians in Washington that the next congress will pass a law authorizing free and unlimited silver coinage. The democratic and alliance representatives-elect are almost to a man in favor of free coinage, and it is stated on what appears to be excellent authority that the silver lobby at Washington are thoroughly confident that their free coinage bill will become a law, either with or without the president's sanction. They are reported to be already engaged in the preparation of a measure for introduction at the coming session, and if it shall fail of becoming a law at that time, as undoubtedly it will, they will renew the contest for it in the next congress, where they feel confident they will succeed.

The contemplated measure will provide for the coinage of every ounce of silver presented at the mints of the United States and the payments therefor either in standard dollars or the present legal tender notes. According to the Boston Advertiser, the amount to be paid for all silver presented will be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-nine cents an ounce, and no matter what the source of the silver, whether produced in the United States or imported from any country anxious to get rid of its silver coin, the national treasury is to become the buyer of it all, it is proposed to put no obstacle in the way of all the world dumping its silver upon us, and receiving therefor not the market value, but its value at parity with gold. If such a measure as this became law it would in effect be an offer to the world to exchange our gold for its silver on even terms, and of course the result would speedily be to place this country on a silver basis.

There is no probability that a measure of this kind can be passed in the present congress, and if one should be it would certainly be killed by the executive veto. But there will be a different situation in the next congress. There will be enough free coinage men in the house to pass such a bill over the president's veto, and it is possible there will also be enough in the senate. It is difficult to believe that an American congress could be induced to adopt legislation that would give to all the world a bonus of twenty per cent for its unused silver coin, but that such a danger confronts the country appears to be unquestionable. It is one of the most serious menaces connected with the democratic success at the late elections.

LET THE PRESIDENT LEAD.

President Harrison is now engaged upon his annual message to congress. He has an opportunity to render a great service to the party of which he is the official head. His message should be no perfunctory statement of governmental business. It should sound a high and inspiring note of leadership for the party and the country.

The president is the only man who has the right to outline the future policy of the republican party in an official utterance. He should do it with a clearness and consciousness that cannot be misunderstood, and if he avails himself of the opportunity there will yet be time to make the ideas of the administration the policy of the nation.

The Fifty-first congress has enacted a great amount of important legislation. Most of it is a credit to the party whose complete control of all branches of the government enabled it to make its will the law of the land. But recent events have shown that large bodies of republicans in sections which have heretofore furnished the necessary electoral votes for the success of republican presidents are not satisfied with some of it. The lessons of the election are unmistakable. They are as plain to the president and his cabinet as to other citizens. It is for them to say how they shall be interpreted.

The republican party can win on a record of wise and discriminating protection, of enlarged foreign trade on the basis of reciprocity, of unyielding enmity to trusts, of government ownership of the telegraphs, of reasonable pensions

to veterans, and of proper encouragement to the farming interests of the west. But to accomplish this it must make the most of the remaining hours of the Fifty-first congress.

THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

New York Journal: The farmers' alliance is not merely in Nebraska. The bucolic gentlemen have captured the legislature, the two congressmen and most of the county officers. Nebraska has declared a further change of front by electing a democratic governor. That tidal wave covered a wide territory.

New York Star: Exactly how much of the election result was due to the farmers' alliance cannot yet be fully discerned. It is certain, however, that the organized farmer vote in many of the western states was a considerable power. Whatever it amounted to, it was in direct opposition to corrupt republican rule. As the secretary of the organization has said, "the farmers desired to rebuke the party in power for their reckless disregard for the people's demands." In spirit and in purpose the alliance finds itself in sympathy with democracy in the fight against republicanism and corruption.

It is not to be doubted that it will find satisfactory answer to all reasonable demands in the great party of the people. Philadelphia Press: The only thing that can threaten democratic supremacy in the next congress is the farmers' alliance, a considerable but uncertain number of whose candidates have been elected in the southern and western states. Besides the avowed alliance candidates, many of the regular democratic candidates promised to support the principles of the alliance in order to get its votes, and they will have to act with that organization if they keep their pledges. If these men should decide to form a new party they might be able to cause the democrats much embarrassment. Their power, however, would depend on their numbers, for if the democrats should have a clear majority of the house without counting those which seem probable now, they would receive little consideration.

Philadelphia Press: The greatly reduced republican majority on governor on Minnesota, and the probable republican defeats in Nebraska and Kansas are due solely to the farmers' alliance. There is not an evidence that the democratic party had anything to do with the result. Anyone who has read the dispatches from these states during the last few days will have been struck by the absence of all mention of the vote cast for the democratic candidates for governor, although there were straight democratic tickets in every instance. The contest was apparently between the republican and farmers' alliance candidates, and the defeats of the republicans, or their reduced majorities, are due wholly to the loss of the farmer vote. It did not go over to the democratic party, and it is probably as far as ever from the support of that party's principles.

STATE ELECTION ECHOES.

Seward Democrat: The alliance is very much elated over its large vote and confidently claim the presidential election in 1892. Fremont Tribune: Bryan carried Cornell's county, Council carried Bryan's county, McKelhan carried Barlan's county, Thompson carried Dorsey's county and Boyd carried Richards' county. "Prophecy is without honor," etc.

Chadron Advocate: The most magnificent victory of the whole campaign is that won by red-headed Kem in this district. A poor homesteader, running against the president of half a dozen banks and chairman of the committee on banking and currency, with unlimited money at his command, in a strong republican district: There is no other event of Tuesday so significant.

Hastings Nebraskan: The popular vote of Nebraska against prohibition in the late election will be repeated by the incoming legislature. The two alliance members elected in Adams county were personally in favor of the prohibition amendment, but they pledged their word that on the question of prohibition their action in the legislature would be governed by the voice of the people throughout the state.

Women on the stump. James G. Blaine was asked what he thought of the sex. He smiled and then asked: "Well, take for example, the woman who mounts the stump to make a political speech?"

The smile vanished, and in its stead came that perpendicular line between the eyes which Mr. Blaine's friends will recognize. "I hate that sort of woman," he said, and he said it as if he meant it, too.

"Why do you hate her?" "Because she is out of her place. God never meant that woman should unsex her self in that way."

"But you haven't said yet what you think of woman?" "I think that earth's noblest thing is a perfect woman, and she is nearest perfection when she is most womanly."

A Storm in the Pampas.

When we got into the straight road across the pampas, says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the clouds on the horizon, and by the time night fell they had increased in frequency and intensity, accompanied by distant thunder. I have never in my life seen grander or more incessant lightning than that which now lasted for four hours. Sometimes a flash would run in a serpentine line across the horizon; then another would approach the earth and turn back to the clouds; at other moments a whole bunch of forked tongues would dart out of a cloud to the ground; or a broad, straight flash would cause us to fear damage to some place or person.

By and by a hot and stifling wind began to blow toward us; the thunder rolled above, and except when the lightning flashed, it was so dark that we could not see the road beneath our feet. Now heavy drops of rain began to fall, and wrapping our ponchos round us, we made up our minds for a good soaking. For twenty minutes hail and rain poured down upon us unmercifully; the vivid lightning and clashing thunder right overhead proving that we were in the thick of the storm; but our clever animals, undaunted by the fury of a tempest which they never experienced in their lives, plodded patiently on, finding their way with the reins lying loosely on their necks. Then the rain ceased and we saw the stars shining once more, but during the rest of our journey we could trace the course of the retreating storm in the distance. The road seemed interminable, and our legs were so numbened by the wet, though the rest of our bodies had been perfectly protected by our ponchos, that we frequently dismounted and walked to rest the circulation. Finally we reached a long avenue of poplar trees; several small houses appeared; we heard the barking of dogs or the croaking of frogs, and now and then a lumbering wagon or a troop of asses on their way across the pampas, would come upon us in the dark like ghosts. Fire-flies flitted along the trees, but their flickering light only worried our eyes, already sensitive from the wind, dust and vivid lightning.

Baltimore freestone cutters claim that the stone-masons are doing their work.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Kate Kelly is anxiously awaiting for the Coming of the Groom.

BOTH LONGING FOR HISTORIC HONORS.

Two Young Girls Who Are Anxious to Shine Behind the Footlights—Held up by Highwaymen—An Unfortunate Mortgage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 11.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Kate Kelly is the name of a buxom young Irish girl whose home is in York, but who has been working in Lincoln hotels for some time past. Kate is a handsome young woman, with considerable acquaintance with the world. Of late she has been working at the depot hotel, and succeeded in ensuring the heart of one of the boarders, a susceptible young brakeman by the name of Fiddler, in the employ of the Burlington, on a run from Louisville to Aurora. Their attachment led to an engagement, but it was not intended that the marriage should take place until next spring when their financial condition would warrant them in taking the step. Matters were hastened somewhat, however, by an untoward circumstance.

Last Tuesday Fiddler was surprised to receive a visitor at his boarding place in Louisville, in the face and form of his fiancée. She told him that her employer, Mr. Taylor, had discharged her temporarily because he claimed that she was too friendly with the boarders. Fiddler was of course happy to see his girl, and arrangements were concluded by which the two were to meet in this city Saturday evening, and get married. According to the story told, Fiddler was at the trysting place, the union depot, on time, but Katie did not show up. They waited until midnight, but never, and Katie explained away her delinquency, and agreed to meet her betrothed at the depot yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and they would bid themselves away to a preacher's and get tied.

At the hour the fair-to-be bride was present, but Fiddler came not, and after two hours waiting she repaired to the Depot hotel, and told history to sympathetic ears. She said that she had been waiting and watch and two rings, and that he had not since been seen to her, and failed to show up for a merry time. The young man, however, engaged in the pleasant task of denouncing Fiddler, and termed his action "a very mean trick." Fiddler's friends claim that he will show up all right, and that he has missed a train. Meanwhile Katie is at the hotel, waiting with tear-stained face for her Fiddler.

Walter Melick of the police department returned last evening from Omaha, whither he had accompanied Katie Willis and Fannie Hubble, the two young girls whose application for a career on the stage were cut short in this city by a visit from the police. The girls have both been educated in a convent for several years, and seem to have inherited a considerable longing for histrionic triumphs. When they reached Ashland on their return trip, and were about to change cars they gave a young man an invitation to accompany them to Kansas City, but he read them a fatherly lecture and told them they would have to accompany him to Omaha. The young man, however, did not stay, but they would run away again if they got the chance, and were determined to go on to the city of the big dome. They reached the girls jumped off the side of the train opposite the depot, and it required force to make them walk the chalk line to where Mrs. Grey was waiting with a hack. Both mothers were overjoyed to see their girls again, and were very warm in their expressions of gratitude to the Lincoln police. Mrs. Grey is proprietor of an intelligence bureau, while Mr. Willis is an official of the St. Paul & Omaha road. The girls will be sent to the city of the big dome, where there is nothing vicious in the girls, and it is safe to say they did not realize the importance of the step they were taking. They gave a somewhat interesting account of their visit to the police station.

The board of public lands and buildings has finally decided to do something and that something is raising considerable of a kick in the state house. The board has decided that the rooms now occupied by the governor's office shall be turned over for occupancy by the supreme court. The gubernatorial headquarters will be moved down stairs into the rooms now occupied by the secretary of state, and the rooms on the east side of the south wing. This suite now comprises five rooms. The room farthest from the governor's office, which is the office of the state superintendent of public instruction will become the office of the adjutant general. The records of the secretary of state will be moved westward across the hall into rooms now occupied by the banking department and that now occupied by the adjutant general. The banking department will be moved over into the rooms on the east side of the north wing, now occupied by the state board of transportation. The records of the secretary of state will be moved into the rooms in common. It is understood that, by the language of the resolution, these changes are to be effected as soon as practicable, which is understood to mean on or about January 1, when the new state officers come in.

ROBERTY AT THE HOTEL IDEAL. Mr. A. Hardy was robbed at the Hotel Ideal last night of a watch and \$25 in greenbacks. He is a farmer, and was on his way to make arrangements to move here for the purpose of educating his children. Mr. Hardy failed to get to bed when he retired for the night, and when he got up this morning he found that he had been robbed and discovered his empty pocketbook in the hallway.

The police say that the thief could not have gotten into the house without awakening one of the proprietors, whose room opens into the hallway. The gentleman who was sleeping in a room on a nail near the head of the bed and there was over \$200 in his pocketbook. It is believed that somebody in the country is carrying the money. The proprietors of the hotel had sold out, and today they were to give up possession of the hotel. They have sent their children to school, and are going to the city themselves today, but when this robbery occurred the police told them that they had better wait awhile until the mystery was solved.

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Perry Thompson, who is lying in the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of disposing of \$1,700 worth of stolen property, claims that he is not a knave, but a creature of ignorance and misfortune. He declares that it was not his intention to desert his horse, but that he was forced to do so in order to dispose of the cattle as long as he paid the mortgage immediately afterwards. He sold the cattle at Palmyra and received a check for \$1,000 and \$700 in money. It was his intention on the following day to come to Lincoln and pay off the mortgage, but while on his way he was held up by highwaymen. He was stopped by highwaymen between Eagle and Palmyra and robbed of the \$700. The \$1,000 check was not taken as the highwaymen supposed it was a worthless piece of paper. Two neighbors living near Thompson's farm were with him on the day of the robbery. One of them says he escaped by laying his hands on his horse and driving off. The other neighbor who was in the same vehicle with Thompson was not so fortunate, and was robbed of the few dollars he happened to have on his person at the time. The next day Thompson says he came to Lincoln to inform the persons holding the mortgage of his misfortune and his ability to pay only \$1,000, whereupon they caused his arrest.

JUDGING THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

When the official returns already received by the secretary of state it appears that both the high license amendment and the one providing for an increase in the number of supreme judges are lost. The threatened failure of the latter amendment to pass causes considerable astonishment. It was never dreamed that there were any persons opposed to an increase in the number of supreme judges and it is not known that any persons worked against it, or that any tickets were printed opposing such a necessary increase.

The only reason that are ascribed for the present negative returns received are that the various clerks of election have misunderstood the intentions of the voters, or the voters themselves are doing their work.

THE MORTUARY RECORD FOR LINCOLN DURING OCTOBER WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Number of deaths, 38; all white persons. Males 18, females 20. Five males and 7 females were married; 28 were single. Nativity—American 18, German 8, England 7, Ireland 5. Under one year 12; one to five, 4; five to ten, 4; ten to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 6; thirty to forty, 4; forty to fifty, 1; fifty to sixty, 2; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 1; still born, 2.

Causes of Death: Marasmus, one; enteritis, one; diphtheria, three; enterocolitis, two; congestion of the lungs, one; membranous croup, one; catarrh, one; consumption, one; spinal meningitis, one; urticarial hemorrhage, one; cholera infantum, one; general dropsy, one; summer complaint, one; inanition, one; cholera, two; total, thirty-eight.

The fight between Trenton and Culbertson over the county seat of Hitchcock county has been appealed to the supreme court. It appears that a petition signed with over nine hundred names and presented to the county commissioners asking for an election to decide the matter. Another petition signed with ten to twenty names and presented to the county commissioners asking for an election was presented remonstrating against such an election. Despite this an election was called. The result is that the matter has been taken into the court.

SUPREME COURT.

Edgar A. Wedgwood, esq., of Hall county was admitted to practice. South Omaha vs Cunningham. Reargument ordered at next term. South Omaha national bank vs Chase. Appellants allowed to file a motion for rehearing by December 1, 1890.

Carlus vs Anderson. Judgment entered for defendants in error on mandate from United States supreme court. Nebraska land and trust company vs Anderson. Dismissed. Barker vs Everson. Disposition of record suggested. Defendant vs Burrington. Dismissed. Morris vs Willis. Referred to George W. Tibbets, esq., to take and report testimony.

The following cases were continued: B. & M. railroad vs Koonce, Rodgers vs Graham, Fisher vs Cooley, Flack vs Osborne, state ex rel. Franklin company vs Cole. Fletcher vs Coles. The following cases were argued and submitted: State ex rel. Downing vs Gaslam, Kenlow vs Willis, Hill vs Palmer, Hill vs Burrington. Dismissed. Morris vs Willis. Referred to George W. Tibbets, esq., to take and report testimony.

Freeman S. S. Smith failed to appear for trial yesterday in Justice Brown's court to answer the charge of getting \$200 worth of false pretenses, and consequently his bond for \$100 was forfeited. C. O. Strickland will have to pay the county of Lancaster \$100, as Peter Jensen, one of his sureties, failed to appear to show up today and answer to the charge of grand larceny. A curious fact in connection with the case is that the defendant is prosecuting witness. There are said to be facts behind the matter which would make up a good story.

A notice was entered by the county attorney today in the case against Ward and Clark, the silk thieves, who are now serving terms in the pen for burglary. Judge Field has engaged in the trial of case of State vs Lou Prather and D. Roderick, the couple who assaulted Constable Brad Ringer, while the latter was endeavoring to arrest them for burglary. The case has several times been told, and need not be repeated.

W. Billingsley was this morning appointed to defend J. L. Lamberson, alias Hafer, charged with mortgaging property which never existed, and the case set for trial Thursday. The case involves a large sum of money, and the defendant has several times been told, and need not be repeated.

Judge Field has ordered that cause be severed from the divorce cases of Frank Abbott vs Nellie Abbott, George W. Hubble vs Fannie Hubble, Mary E. Hagan vs Charles Hagan, and E. C. Currier vs Emma E. Currier about two dozen other equity causes not be stricken from the docket for want of prosecution. William and Mary Currier have been ordered to appear and make up their matrimonial differences, and the plaintiff, the husband, had his divorce petition dismissed at his costs today.

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Canada Looking for Reciprocity.

Hon. George E. Foster, finance minister of the Dominion of Canada, was at the Brussels world fair in New York the other day. To a reporter Mr. Foster said: "I am on my way to the West Indies as a special agent of the Canadian government, my mission being the opening of better markets for our exports, and to facilitate trade between the various islands and Canada. Our government has already granted subsidies to three steamship lines running from Jamaica, Cuba, and Demerara to Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and other Canadian ports, and a profitable trade can be developed, will subsidize other lines. The line from Demerara now calls at the Windward and Leeward islands.

It should be noted that the British West India possessions and Canada will be discussed, and we will endeavor to make such arrangements as will secure to our government the same with those countries. Our exports at present amount to some \$2,000,000 per year, lumber, fish, coal, and agricultural products being the chief articles. We send our sugar, coffee, fruit and other tropical products of about the same value. I think that our trade could be largely increased, and do not care to give an opinion as to whether the West Indies will find a market for the agricultural products formerly sent to the United States, but now shut out by the McKinley bill.

Luck in Odd Numbers.

The Siamese have great regard for odd numbers and insist on having an odd number of doors, windows and rooms in their houses and temples. There must be an odd number of steps in the stairs and an odd number of feet in the height of all steeples and minarets.

In Short Meter.

Buffalo Courier. Jim went In nook He went Near brook He went With a dog To view Trunk he Espied And cried—" 'Tis here! A pole Cat stole Quits now! O dear! O dear! Off soon Jim flew. They spoon. Jim too.

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